

447BC - 431BC

the PARTHENON

447 BC

Battle of Coronea
Boetians defeated the Athenians

447 BC

Pericles commissioned the Parthenon.

Celebrated Greek victory over Persia in 480 BC

Overseen by Pheidias, its architects were the well known IKTINOS and KALLIKRATES. It was built of marble

447-432 BC

PARTHENON

Temple to Athena on the Acropolis
ICTINUS & CALICRATES were
Architects

Phidias supervised the sculpture
46 doric columns

Toward West end stood colossal
gold and ivory ATHENA PARTHENOS
of Phidias (destroyed in antiquity)
In 6th cen AD - became a Christian Church

later, with the addition of minaret
became a mosque.

Used for storing gunpowder in 1687
the center section was destroyed
by an explosion, but has been reconstructed

NOTE: There is a copy of the
Parthenon in Nashville, Tenn.

447 BC \Rightarrow 432 BC built

PARTHERON

TEMPLE

in the Acropolis of Athens. ICTINUS
and CALLICRATES were the architects.
PHIDIAS supervised the sculpture.
Surrounded by 46 DORIC columns.
Toward West end stood the colossal
gold & ivory ATHENA PARTHENOS
of PHIDIAS (destroyed in antiquity)

447 BC

Quaestors were elected
by the Assembly of tribes;
plebeians not eligible

447BC

1912Dates. J-BK

In Rome, two questors were appointed

447-432 BC

The PARTHENON which
dominates the Athenian Acropolis
was designed by ICTINUS.

White marble Doric temple

447 B.C.

Battle of Crimea.

Athens loses Boeotia.

Peace with Persia ends
Persian War?

447BC

Assembly of the People Created:
2 quaestors created

447/6-438/2 BC

The Parthenon

447 BC

BOEOTIANS defeat Athenians
at Coronea and reconstitute
the League

447BC

Administration of Roman
exchequer passes into hands
of quaestors.